Remarks

<u>Objections</u>

In the subject office action, the abstract was objected to. In response, the abstract has been amended. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 25, 27, 37, 40 and 41 were objected to for various informalities. In response, the claims at issue have been amended. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 8, 13, 14, 23, 28, 29, 38 43 and 44 were objected to for various indefiniiteness. In response, the claims at issue have been amended. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

<u>Rejections under 102(e)</u>

Claims 1-4, 7, 10-11, 13-18, 21-22, 25-26, 28-33, 36-37, 40-41 and 43-44 were rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by USP 6,178,432 (Cook). In response, claims 7, 22 and 37 have been cancelled, and claims 1-4, 10-11, 13-18, 21 25-26, 28-33, 36, 40-41 and 43-44 have been amended. All amendments are fully supported by the original disclosure, no new matters have been introduced.

Amended claim 1 now reads

A method for provisioning a user interface comprising:
　　determining locally by a client device, <u>a current display state of a user interface</u>; and
　　provisioning by the client device, a current instantiation of said user interface in accordance with a first display state definition corresponding to the determined current display state, said first display state definition including first one or more display cell definitions for first one or more display cells of said user interface, <u>while said user interface in said current display state</u>. (underline added).

So, amended claim 1 now clearly requires what's being determined is <u>the current display state of the user interface</u>, and the provisioning is in accordance with display cell definitions of a display state definition <u>corresponding to the determined current</u>

display state of the user interface. Moreover, the display cell definitions define the content of the display cells while the user interface in the current display state.

As the term "display state of the user interface" is understood by those of ordinary skill in the art, in accordance with its plain meaning, as well as its usage in the specification (which conforms with its plain meaning), the term refers to the "display state" of the "user interface", not the "display states" of the constituent parts of the user interface. For example, the display states of the user interface of the illustration of Fig. 2a-2d of the present application are "select a card", "you win", "you lose" and "draw".

Each of the display state definitions of a user interface corresponds to one of the possible display state of the user interface, and comprises of display cell definitions specifying the content of the display cells of the user interface, while the user interface is in the display state of the user interface.

In contrast, Cook teaches a method and apparatus for creating interactive web page objects, including the employment of objects. The objects have associated states, visible or hidden. Further, the objects are associated together by hierarchical structures, which include behavior specifications, which associate the objects with events and resulting actions. See e.g. abstract.

Thus, Cook merely teaches the concept of "object states", i.e. the states of objects, whether they are visible or hidden, and not the required display states of the user interface. Therefore, it follows Cook does not anticipate the required limitation of determining a current display state of the user interface, nor provisioning the user interface based on a corresponding definition of the user interface for the display state of the user interface, where the definition includes specifications of the contents of various cells of the user interface, while the user interface in the current display state of the user interface.

Accordingly, claim 1 is patentable over Cook.

Independent claims 10, 11, 15, 25, 26, 30, 40 and 41 contain in substance the same display state of the user interface of claim 1. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claims 10, 11, 15, 25, 26, 30, 40 and 41 are patentable over Cook.

Claims 2-4, 7, 13-14, 16-18, 21-22, 28-29, 31-33, 36-37 and 43-44 depend on either claims 1, 10, 11, 15, 25, 26, 30, 40 and 41, incorporating its limitations. Therefore, for at least the same reasons, claims 2-4, 7, 13-14, 16-18, 21-22, 28-29, 31-33, 36-37 and 43-44 are patentable over Cook.

In rejecting these claims, the Examiner asserted that Cook's teachings on specifying behaviors for the objects are analogous to the required "state transition rules". Applicant respectfully disagrees. Cooks' behaviors merely "associate an object with an event and an action", as it is clearly stated in e.g. the abstract. It does not specify what the "next display state of the user interface is, in the event of a particular user interaction with a cell of the user interface, while the user interface is in a particular current display state".

For example, behavior 326 of Fig. 3b, merely specifies on mouse click (of robin group), a greeting is to be played. It does not specifies on mouse click, the state of the user interface is "X", and under this "X" state, the user interface is defined by the "X" state definition containing the cell definitions specifying the content of the cells, while the user interface is in the "X" state.

Claims 5, 8, 9, 12, 19, 23, 24, 27, 34, 38, 39 and 42 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) in view of Cook and Smith combined.

Claims 5, 8, 12, 19, 23, 27, 34, 38, and 42 depend on either claims 1,11, 15, 26, 30 and 41, incorporating its limitations. Therefore, for at least the same reasons, claims 5, 8, 12, 19, 23, 27, 34, 38, and 42 are patentable over Cook. Smith does not remedy the above discussed deficiencies of Cook. Therefore, claims 5, 8, 12, 19, 23, 27, 34, 38, and 42 are patentable over Cook, even when combined with Smith.

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Claim 9 recites
>A method for provisioning a user interface comprising:
>>generating by a client device a first portion of an instantiation of a user interface with constituting contents <u>inherited from a pseudo instantiation of the user interface</u>; and
>>generating by the client device a second portion of said instantiation of said user interface in accordance with a display cell definition for a display cell, the display cell definition specifying constituting contents for said display cell for said instantiation of said user interface.

Therefore, claim 9 clearly requires at least a portion of an instantiation of the user interface to be inherited from <u>a pseudo instantiation of the user interface</u>.

In rejecting the claims at issue, the Examiner asserted that the concept is taught by the "pseudo control" of Smith. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Smith's teaching on inheritance is the conventional inheritance of object properties from another object. In col. 9, lines 4-5, Smith clearly states that "Control is an abstract class: It cannot be <u>instantiated</u> in its own right". Therefore, Smith clearly does not teach the required <u>pseudo instantiation of the user interface</u>.

Accordingly, claim 9 is patentable over Cook, even if combined with Smith.

Claims 24 and 39 contain in substance the same <u>pseudo instantiation</u> of claim 9. Therefore, for at least the same reasons, claims 24 and 39 are patentable over Cook and Smith combined.

Conclusion

Claims 1-6, 9-21, 24-36, and 39-44 are believed to be in condition for allowance. Entry of the foregoing remarks is respectfully requested and a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.
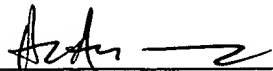
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Respectfully submitted,

SCHWABE, WILLIAMSON & WYATT, P.C.

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Al AuYeung
Reg No. 35,432

Pacwest Center, Suites 1600-1900
1211 SW Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone: 503-222-9981